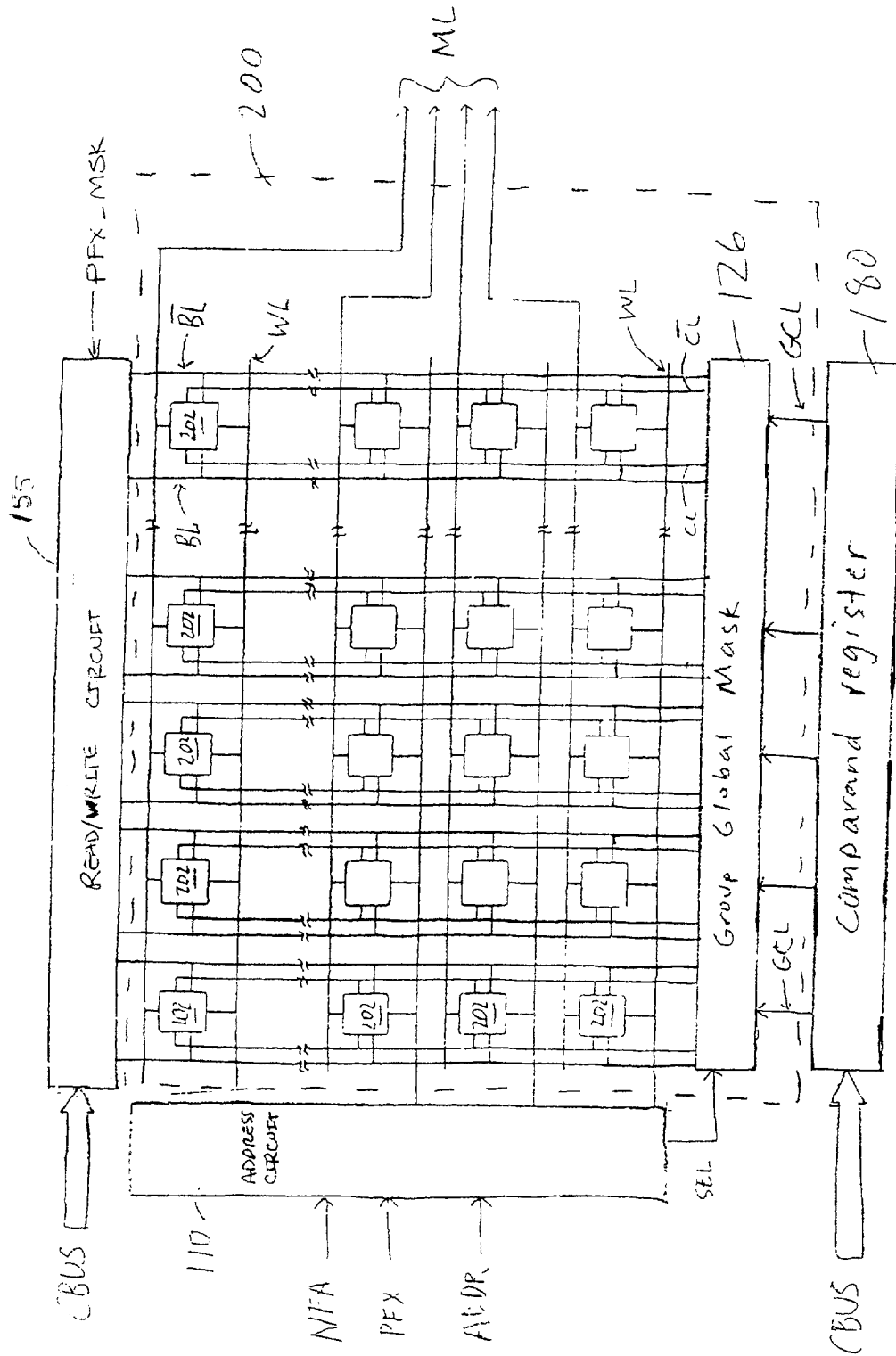
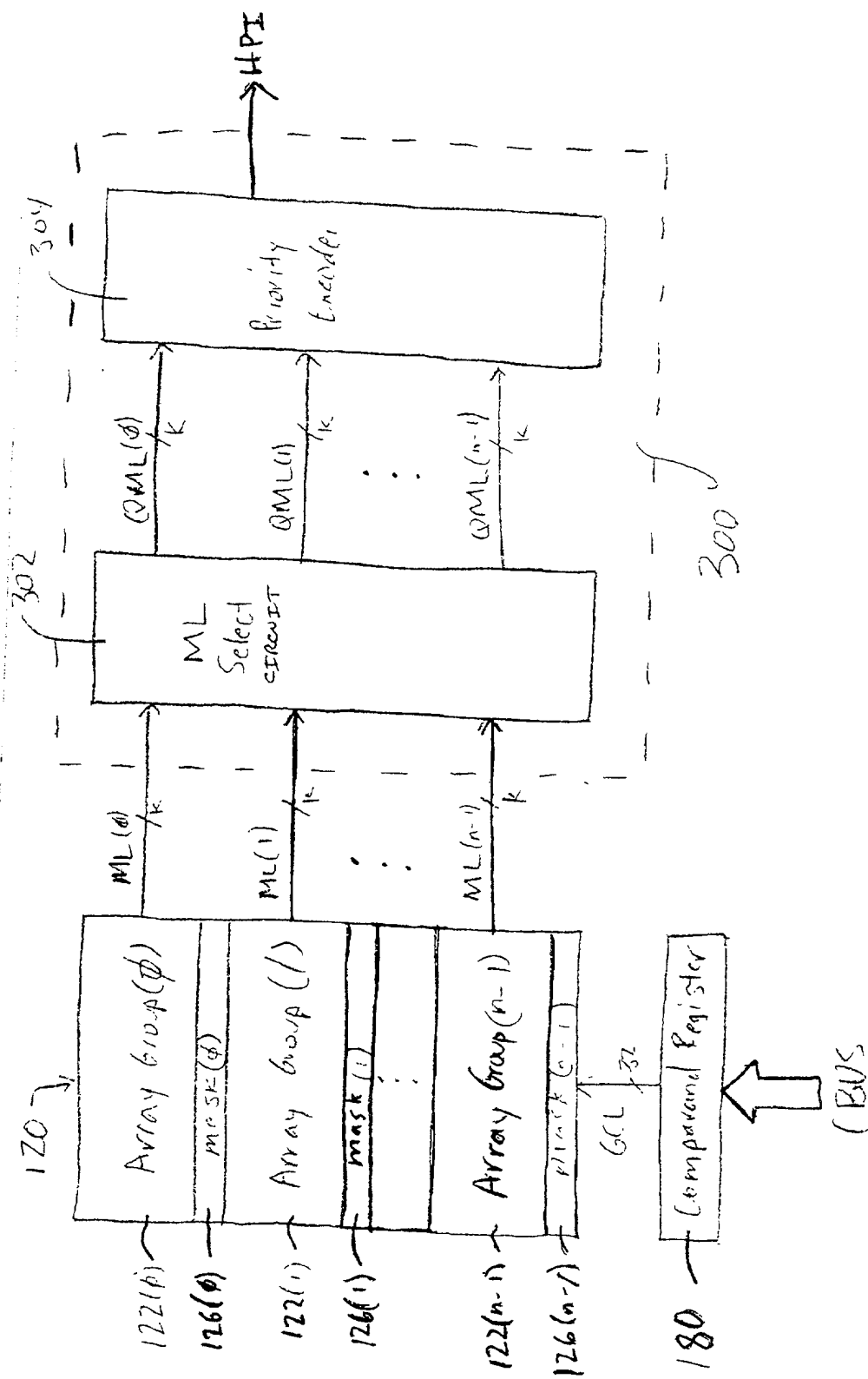




It is not a good idea to use a single sample with many different treatments. If you have a large number of subjects, you can use a single sample with many different treatments. If you have a small number of subjects, you can use multiple samples with different treatments.



F16.2



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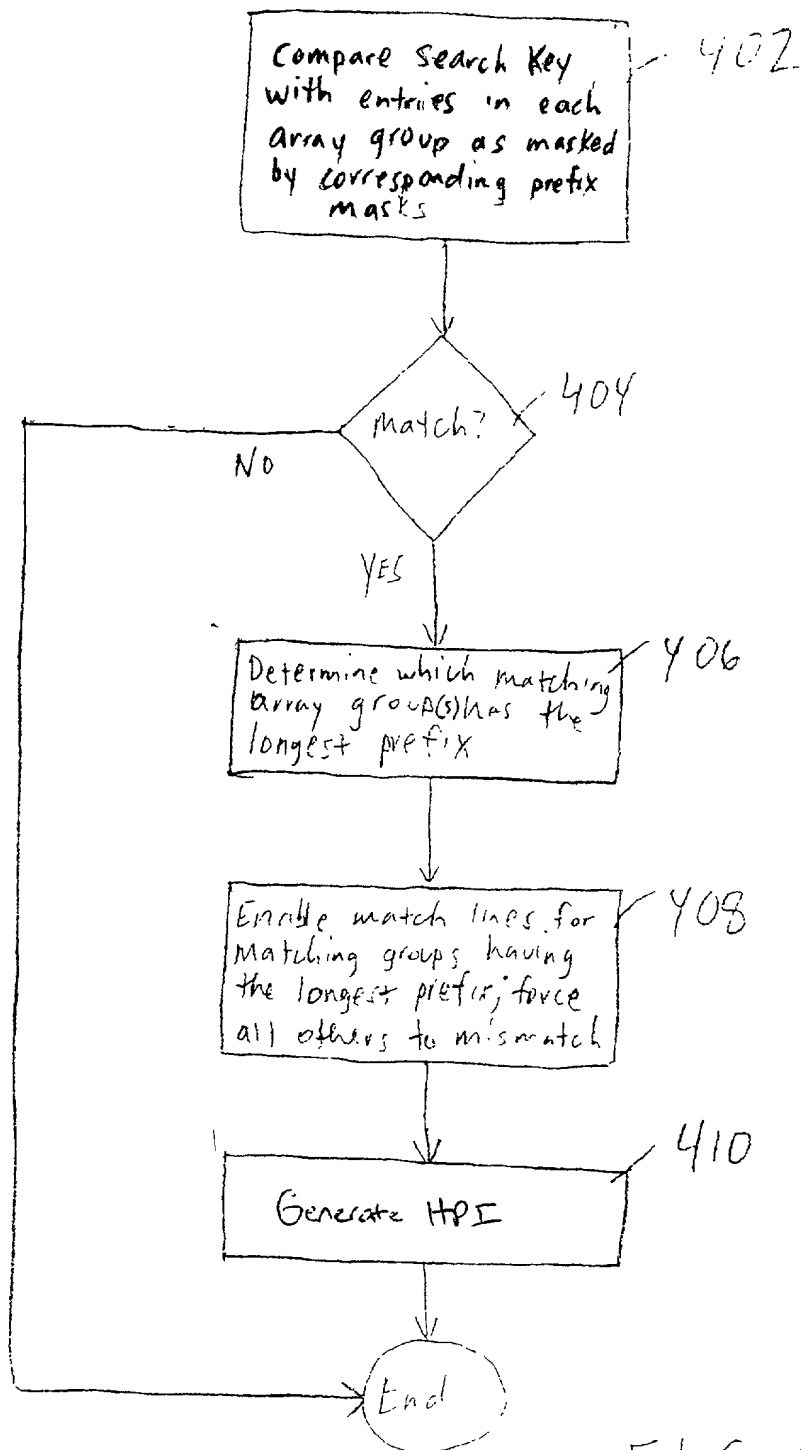


FIG 4

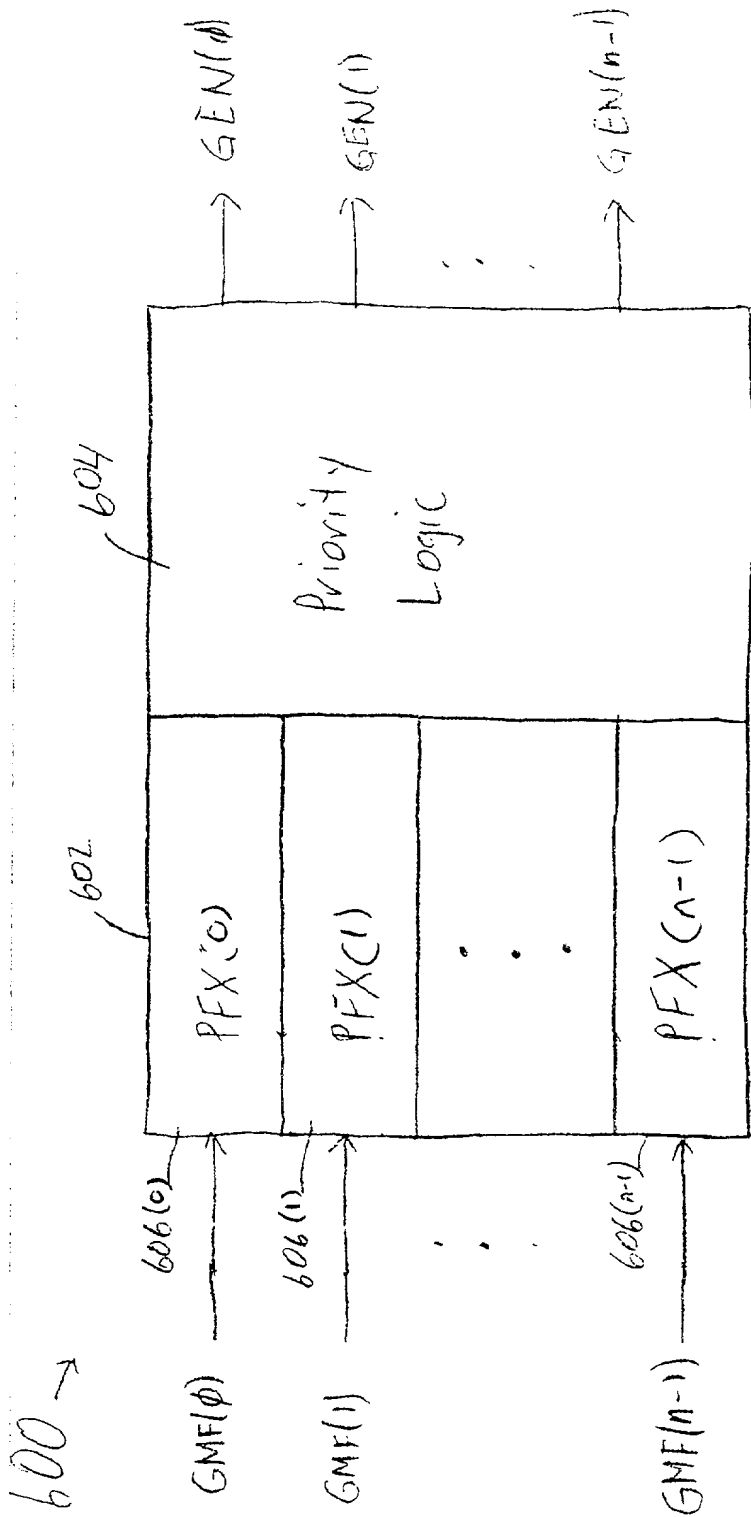
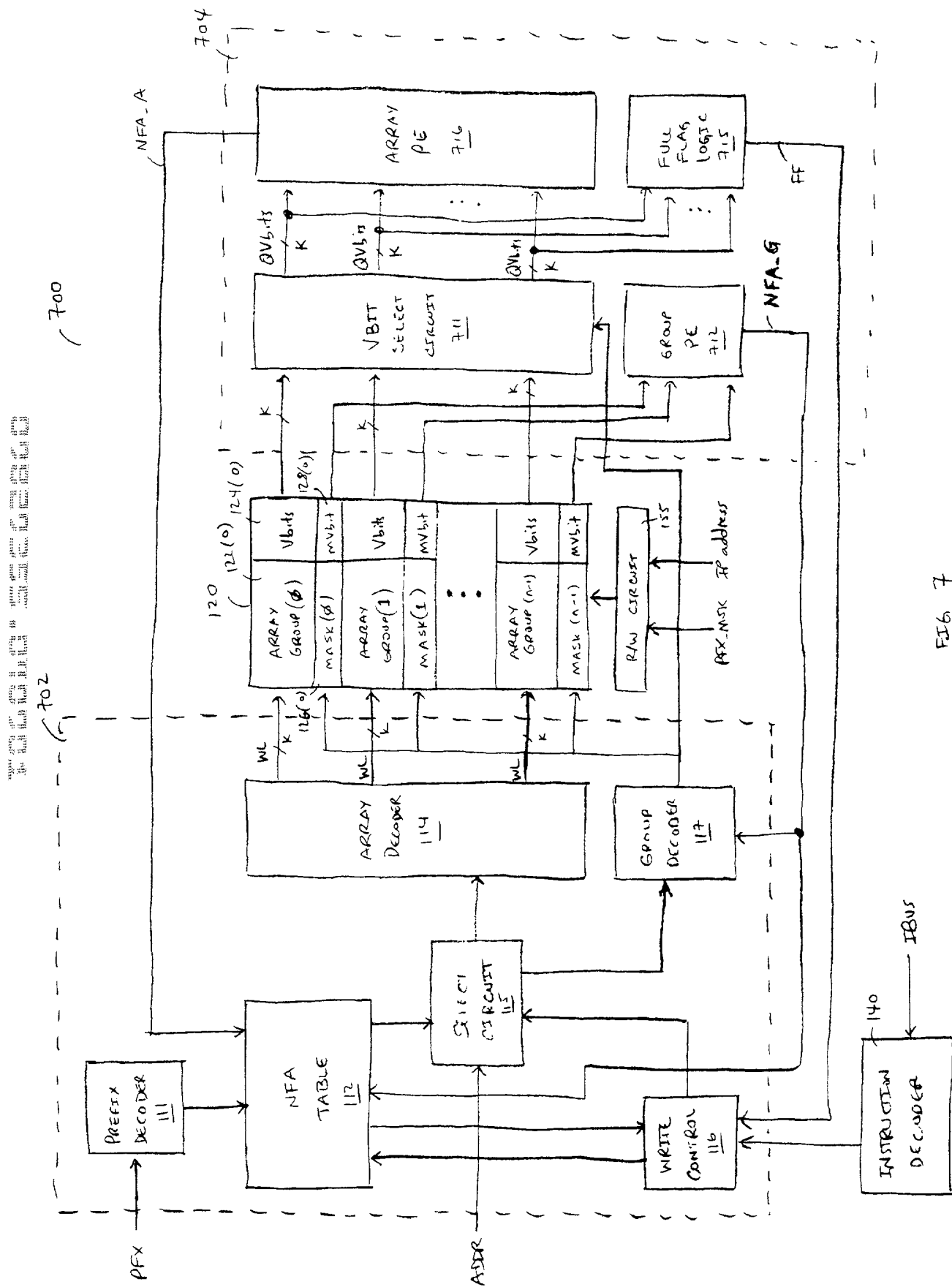


FIG. 6



112 →

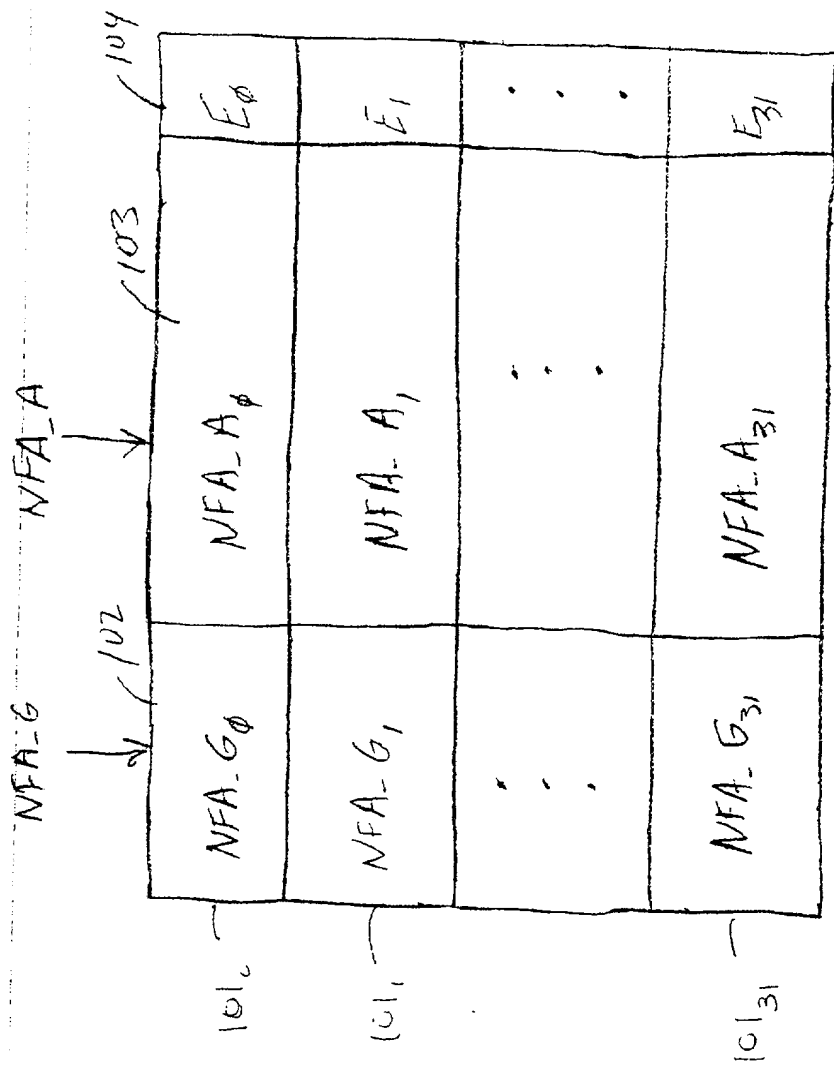


FIG. 8

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating a process for updating a Non-Finite Automaton (NFA) table. The process begins with providing data and instructions to a CAM device 100 (902), followed by decoding the PFX to select in the NFA table 112 (904). A decision is made on whether the E bit is asserted (905). If the E bit is asserted (YES), the process proceeds to select a row using the NFA (920), write data to the array @NFA (922), and generate a new NFA (923). A decision is then made on whether the group is full (924). If the group is full (YES), the process proceeds to compute a new NFA (930), update the NFA table (932), write the PFX_MSK to the group global mask (934), and assert the MV bit to 0 (936), before reaching the END state. If the group is not full (NO), the process proceeds to update the NFA table (928) and reach the END state. If the E bit is not asserted (NO), the process proceeds to assign a new array group to the PFX (906), assert the E bit to logic 1 (908), store the PFX_MSK in the mask and assert the MV bit to 1 (910), write data to the array @NFA (912), compute a new NFA for the PFX (914), and update the NFA table (918), before reaching the END state.

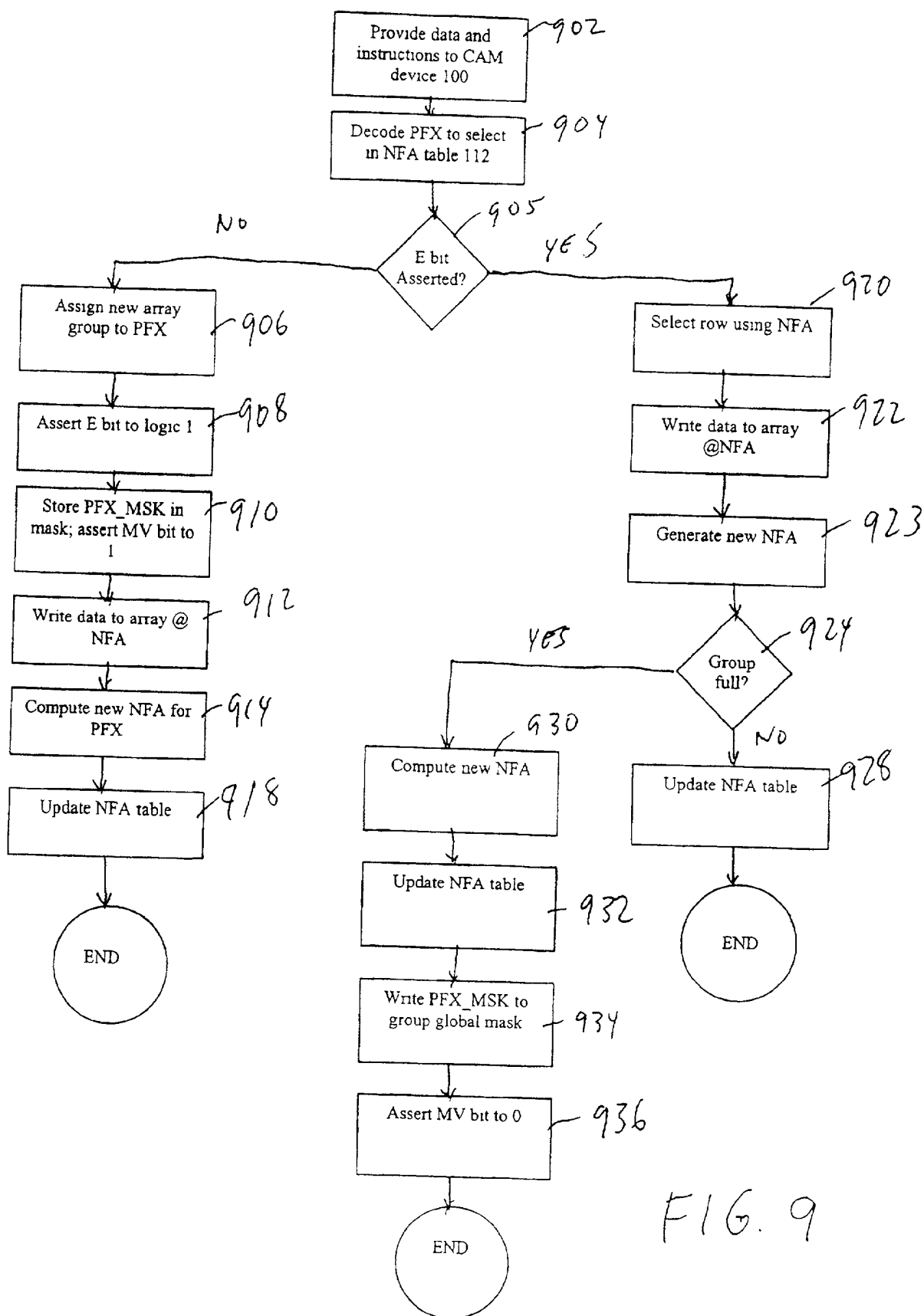


FIG. 9

1000

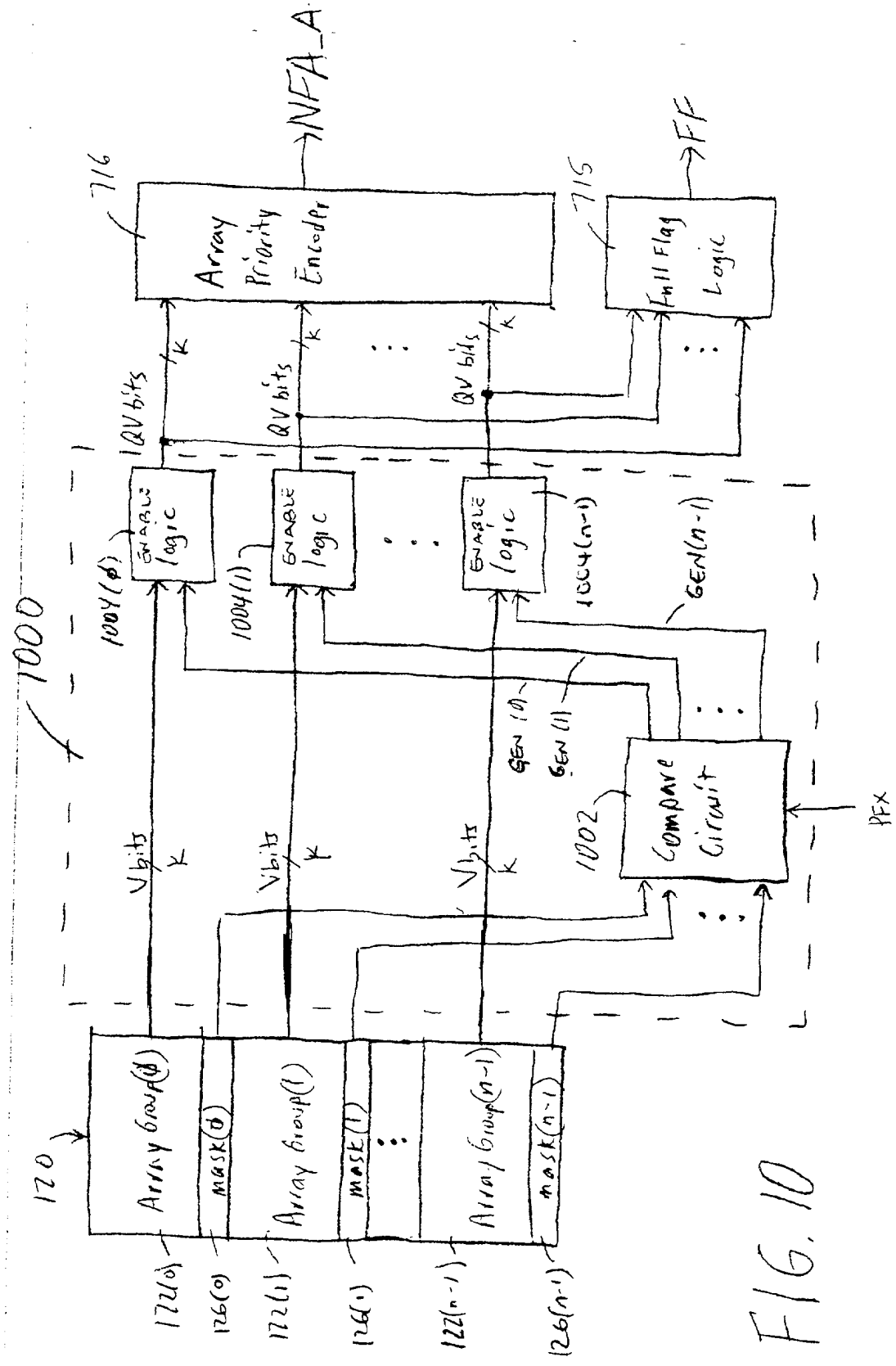


FIG. 10

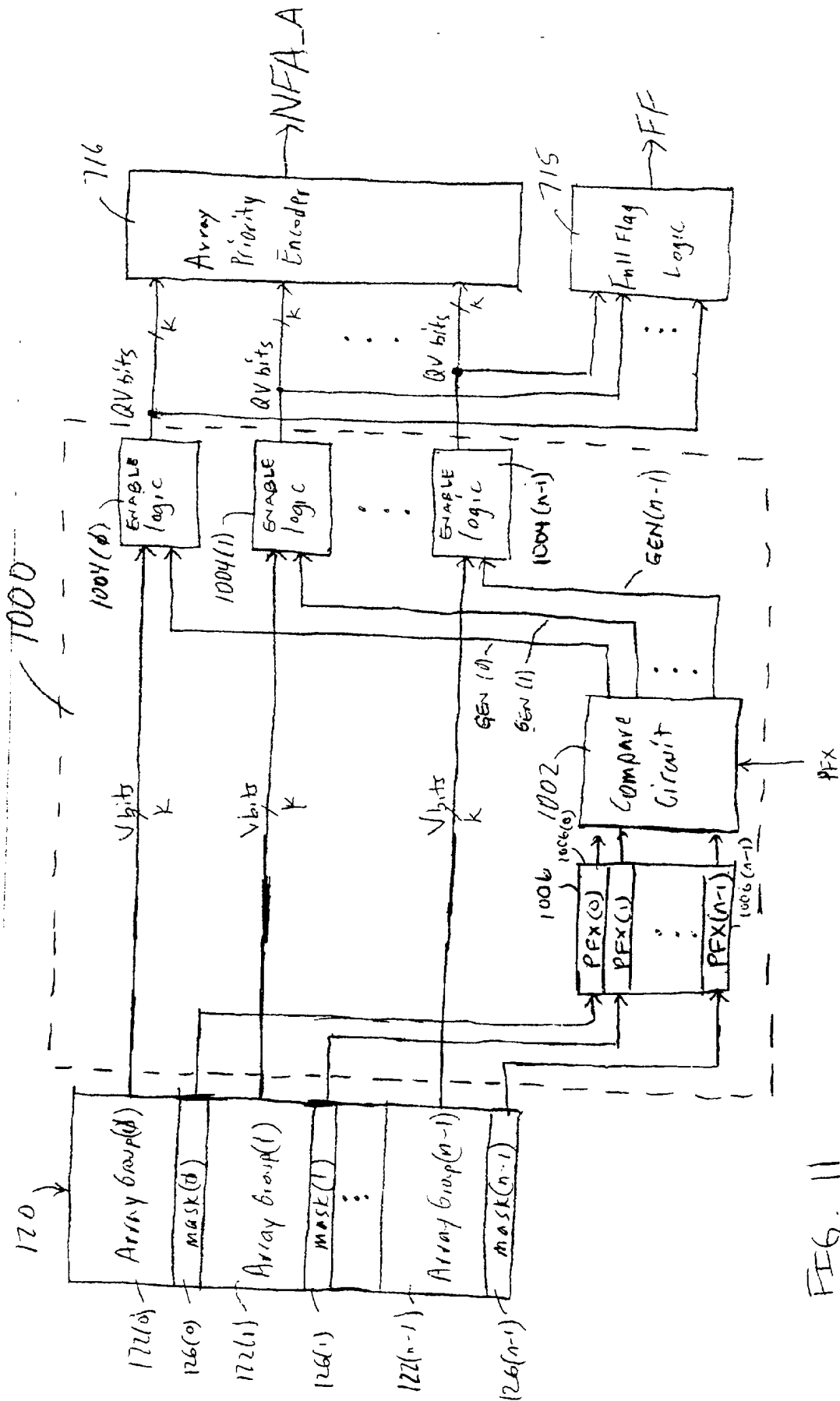


FIG. 11

[illegible]